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INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY	Poland; Hungary
SUBJECT	Economic - Consumer goods
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers
WHERE PUBLISHED	Warsaw; Budapest
DATE PUBLISHED	December 1948 - January 1949
LANGUAGE	Polish; Hungarian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1948-1949

DATE DIST. 30 March 1949

NO. OF PAGES 14

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. _____

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Polish and Hungarian newspapers as indicated. (Information requested.)

OUTPUT OF POLISH AND HUNGARIAN CONSUMER GOODS TO BE INCREASED

POLISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO INCREASE OUTPUT -- Zycie Warszawy, No 5, 6 Jan 49

According to the 1949 plan, the cotton industry will increase its fabric production from 335 million to 370 million meters, the woolen industry from 40 million of woolen fabrics to 46 million meters. The knitwear industry anticipates a 12 percent increase over 1948 production.

The textile industry will not only increase production, but improve quality as well. The 1949 production value will be 30 percent greater than for 1948.

FOLKLINE YEASTING OUTPUT INCREASES -- Recordopolita, No 4, 5 Jan 49

The 1949 plan provides for a 36-percent increase in the total output of textile products.

It is estimated that production of cotton fabrics will increase from 315 million to 370 million meters; wool fabrics from 40 million to 46 million meters; and knitted products are expected to increase 12 percent over 1948. Net only increase in quantity production but also improvement in quality is planned. The percentage of high-grade goods will increase faster than the percentage of low-grade goods.

LODZ EXCEEDS TEXTILE QUOTA -- Gazeta Ludowa, No 327, 17 Dec 48

The Lodz textile workers announced that on 18 November the annual plan was fulfilled by production of 21,255,035 meters of textiles and that to date 1,850,000 meters had been produced in excess of the plan.

PRICE OF POLISH FABRICS DECREASES -- Zycie Warszawy, No 4, 5 Jan 49

The cost of woollen materials is now 5-12 percent lower. The cost of pile fabrics is also lower; it is about 48 zlotys per meter. The present cost of linen cloth is 220 zlotys per meter.

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POLISH SILKWORM CULTURE EXPANDS -- Gazeta Ludowa, No 332, 23 Dec 48

The first national convention of the Association of Silkworm Breeders and Mulberry Planters has just taken place. The Association now embraces ten wojewodztwos and 102 powiaty, with membership numbering 2,022, or 70 percent of all silkworm breeders and mulberry planters in Poland.

During the current year, the Association supplied its members with 520,000 grafts, 35,000 plants, and 34,000 mulberry saplings. In addition, the breeders received 54,000 grams of silkworm eggs. Up to 10 December, the breeders delivered 65,000 gallons of cocoons. This exceeds 1939 production fivefold.

NEW RATIONS OF FATS APPROVED -- Zycie Warszawy, No 8, 9 Jan 49

As of 1 January 1949, the Komitet Ekonomiczny Rady Ministrow (Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers) approved new rations of fats for workers. Holders of last year's ration cards within the first category are eligible for the new rations. The highest quantity of fats per month is allotted to miners and heavy-duty laborers. The miners will receive 2 kilograms of fat per month. Foundry workers will receive 1.75 kilograms. All other workers will receive 1.50 kilograms per month. Members of the worker's family will receive 0.75 kilograms. The workers may receive butter, margarine, and salt pork fat, while members of the worker's family are eligible for margarine and salt pork fat. Children, however, are eligible for butter and margarine.

Under the new rationing, nearly 3,600 tons of fats will be needed monthly. This can be met without any undue hardship.

In Warsaw, six food-rationing bureaus have already prepared 380,000 ration cards for distribution. Within this city, there are 194 stores supplying pork fat. Margarine and butter can be purchased in 220 stores owned by food cooperatives of the Powiatowe Działy Towarowe (General Merchandise Stores), also in dairy cooperatives.

MARGARINE FOR MARKET USE -- Zycie Warszawy, No 7, 8 Jan 49

In 1949 the factories in Bielsk and Odanek will produce 15,000 tons of margarine. The economic plan for the coming years anticipates the production of margarine to reach 50,000 tons per year.

The great demand for margarine is due to the low cost, which is 375 slotys for one kilogram or one third the price of butter.

POLISH SUGAR CONSUMPTION -- Gazeta Ludowa, No 326, 16 Dec 48

This year, the planned per capita consumption of sugar will be 17 kilograms.

The 1945-1946 sugar season yielded 172,000 tons; 1946-1947, 283,300; 1947-1948, 495,200. The estimated 1948-1949 yield is 600,000 tons, or an excess of 15.4 percent over the planned production of 520,000 tons and an increase of 20.99 percent over production of the preceding year.

Total value of sugar handled by the Central Sales or the Sugar Industry in the 1947-1948 season was 54.4 billion slotys. During this period the cooperatives received 141,147 tons (54.9 percent); state sales establishments 96,201 tons (37 percent); manufacturing industry 14,199 tons (5.5 percent); and state and public institutions 5,635 tons (2.2 percent).

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POLISH SUGAR PRODUCTION EXCEEDS PLAN -- Rzeczpospolita, No 359, 31 Dec 48

Of 75 sugar factories in the 1948 season, 72 have completed production. On 20 December, total production was 611,040 tons of sugar, or 91,040 tons in excess of the planned 520,000 tons.

1948 MILK PRODUCTION INCREASED -- Polska Ludowa, No 139, 6 Dec 48

Dairy cooperatives in Wielkopolska (Great Poland) and Ziemia Lubuska (Lubuska Land) received more than 170 million liters of milk during the first 9 months of 1948. The amount anticipated within the economic plan for the entire year was 162 million liters. In 1946, the cooperatives received 85,400,000 liters. There also has been a big increase in egg purchases by the cooperatives. In 1948, 31 million eggs were purchased, as compared with 5,750,000 in 1946.

It is estimated that during 1949, 255 million liters of milk will be received by the cooperatives within these two regions. This constitutes one fifth of the entire nation's supply. Of this amount, 65,500,000 liters of milk are assigned for consumption; 183 million liters for production of butter (this amount should produce 6,630 tons of butter); 4,200,000 liters for cheese production; and 2,400,000 liters for cream production. In addition, the cooperatives in Wielkopolska will manufacture milk by-products such as buttermilk, casein, etc. However, the cooperatives in this area are established mainly for the production of butter, being the chief suppliers of butter for the two industrial centers, Slask and Lodz.

During 1949, it is estimated that the cooperatives will purchase: 60,000 geese, 10,000 turkeys, 25,000 chickens and chicks, and 5,000 ducks, a greater part of which will be exported.

The total estimated value of the purchases made by the dairy cooperatives in the Poznan Wojewodstwo during 1949 amounts to 8,500,000 zlotys.

POTATO FLOUR FACTORY -- Gazeta Ludowa, No 328, 13 Dec 48

The Peasant Self-Aid Cooperative in Lesna pod Laszkiem (Wojewodstwo Lublin) has started operation in a starch-manufacturing plant in Mosow, Powiat Biala pod Laszkiem. It is expected that in 1949 this factory will process 1,500 tons of potatoes into 225 tons of potato flour.

NEW FOOD INSTALLATIONS OPENED -- Rzeczpospolita, No 3, 4 Jan 49

In the spring, the State Sales Center expects to open in Lodz a new fruit storage house with a floor area of 1,100 square meters. It will contain all the necessary modern equipment such as refrigeration, ventilators, research laboratory, electric crane, railroad siding, etc.

Another important project is a large flour elevator of 4,100 cubic meters' capacity with a storage capacity of 3,500 tons. Work has also started on new food warehouses in Lodz, Rawa Mazowiecka, Piotrkow Trybunalski, Wielun, Kutno, and Skierniewice. Two new wholesale markets are being built in Lodz.

HUNGARIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO EXPAND -- Szabad Szó, No 2, 4 Jan 49

A four-man mission of textile industry experts has gone to Moscow in connection with the purchase of 27,000 spinning machines for expansion of the Hungarian textile industry. New plants are to be established at Nyiregyhaza, Debrecen and vicinity, Hodmezovasarhely, and Szeged.

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HUNGARIAN CLOTHING PRODUCTION INCREASES -- Szabad Szo, No 2, 4 Jan 49

A new Kispest clothing factory operated by the Ferfiruhaipari Nemzeti Vallalat (Men's Clothing Industry State Enterprise) is now producing by the assembly-line method. Beginning 1 February 1949, the plant will employ 550-600 workers and the number will be increased to 1,000 workers to achieve a monthly production of 5,000 men's suits, many boys' suits, and overcoats.

HUNGARIAN SILK NOW PLENTIFUL -- Szabad Nep, No 300, 29 Dec 48

Nationalization of silk mills has brought 1,200,000 meters of silk goods and 550,000 meters of printed silk on the market and has brought prices down to 35-40 forints per meter of silk. Rayon has been reduced by 25-30 percent.

SZEGED LIGHT INDUSTRY EXPANDED -- Szabad Szo, No 299, 28 Dec 48

Light industry in Szeged is being expanded by construction of a clothing factory which will start operation with 300 employees. A precision-machinery plant will also be constructed and will give work to a considerable number of men.

CHEAP COKE BRIQUETTES AVAILABLE -- Szabad Szo, No 300, 29 Dec 48

The Taktak Nationalized Enterprise offers several hundred cars of Dorog semi-coke briquettes for distribution in Trans-Danubia by the Coal Industry Administration. The briquettes have a thermal content of 5,800 calories and are priced at 31.72 forints per centner.

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